



LETHBRIDGE

A Railway Centre with the Mineral
Resources of Pittsburg and the Agri-
cultural Territory of Minneapolis ::

The Commercial and Industrial Capital of Southern Alberta
The Western Gate of the Canadian Prairie

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The geographical terms "Northern," "Central," and "Southern" Alberta are used in this pamphlet, as is customary in Alberta itself, with reference to the more settled portion of the province.

Of "Northern" Alberta, Edmonton is the commercial capital; of "Central" Alberta, Calgary; and of "Southern" Alberta, Lethbridge.

Further information on any subject may be obtained on application to the Lethbridge Publicity Department.

LETHBRIDGE--ITS TERRITORY.

Do you know where the prairies of North America approach nearest to the Pacific ocean? Look on the map and you will see that it is in the vicinity of Lethbridge.

THE GATEWAY BETWEEN THE PRAIRIE AND THE PACIFIC

West of Lethbridge there is a deep wide valley known as the Crow's Nest Pass running from the prairies through to the other side of the Rocky mountains. This pass is thousands of feet nearer the sea-level than is any other pass yet traversed by a railway between the prairies and the Pacific slope.

A PENNSYLVANIA UNDER PRAIRIE FARMS.

The prairie around Lethbridge, owing perhaps to this remarkable geographical situation, is underlaid with splendid coal of many kinds, with natural gas, brick clay, fire clay,

and other mineral resources usually found only in mountainous regions? Ask any coal dealer in Alberta, Saskatchewan or Montana where they get their largest supply of domestic coal and their best supply. Ask the smelters of Montana, Idaho, Washington, British Columbia and Alberta where they get their coke. Ask the C.P.R. where they use natural gas for fuel in their machine shops. They will tell you: "In Southern Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass."

THE CENTRE OF THE WINTER WHEAT BELT.

This same prairie around Lethbridge is the heart of the famous winter wheat belt of Alberta. More than one half of the acreage under wheat, in the whole province of Alberta, is within a radius of eighty miles from Lethbridge.

THE CAPITAL OF THE SOUTH COUNTRY.

Lethbridge is the railway centre, the geographical, industrial and commercial centre of the belt of territory traversed by the Crow's Nest line of the C.P.R.

This area is three hundred miles from east to west and two hundred miles from north to south. It is richer in natural resources per square mile than any other equal area in North America.

The Richest Territory in North America.

The territory of which Lethbridge is the railway centre and distributing point includes.

(1) The Galt coal mines. (All the areas containing this quality of coal are in or near by Lethbridge).

(2) The mines of the Crow's Nest

Lethbridge—Its Territory.

Pass Coal Co., and of the other large companies operating at Frank and other points in the Crow's Nest Pass district.

(3) The timber limits and lumber industry of the adjacent mountains, which supply one half of all the lumber sold in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

(4) The agricultural region of Southern Alberta. (More than three fourths of the celebrated Alberta winter wheat is grown within a radius of eighty miles from Leth-

bridge. More than one half of all the wheat grown in Alberta is grown within the same radius.).

(5) The famous stock ranges of Southern Alberta, with their herds of horses, cattle and sheep.

(6) The A. R. & I. company's irrigation system, with its hundreds of miles of canals, fruit lands and sugar beet and alfalfa lands.

(7) The iron, brick, woollen, flour and other industries of Lethbridge.

(8) The Raymond sugar factory, Frank zinc smelter, Cardston quar-

ries, and other extensive industries.

AS A RAILWAY CENTRE.

Three railway systems, the A. R. & I., the C. P. R. and the Great Northern run trains into Lethbridge.

Every great railway system in western Canada either has now, or is preparing for, lines into Lethbridge, in order to get its share of this rich district as yet in the infancy of its settlement and development.

Opportunities for Industries.

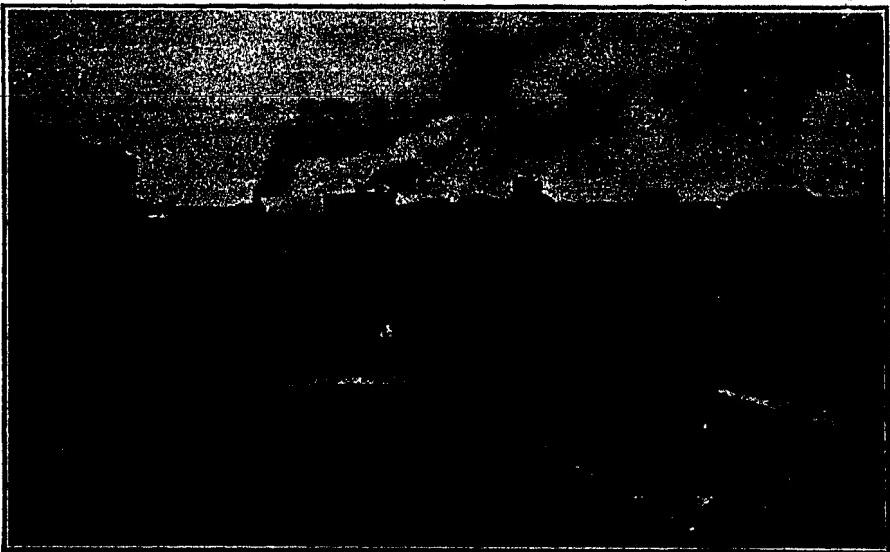
SITES: An area of land has been set aside for industries in a central location. It lies near the union freight yards of the C. P. R. and A. R. & I. Co. Every facility exists for spur tracks and there is water and sewer connection at hand.

POWER: There is an unlimited and practically inexhaustible supply of cheap coal of splendid quality. Broken coal, excellent for steam purposes, but not suited for shipping, is at present sold for about the cost of hauling it away.

A good flow of natural gas was struck at 700 feet when boring for water in the prairie here some fifteen years ago. As it was of no commercial value at that time the casing was withdrawn and the well abandoned. The city is now boring for gas and it is practically certain that it will be reached in a few weeks.

TAXES: Taxes are low and the

city is in good financial position. There is honest and capable civic administration. The city is prepared to consider



Portion of A. R. & I. Co. and C. P. R. Union Yards

Opportunities for Industries.

the granting of tax exemptions and special rates for water and other municipal services.

BUILDING MATERIALS AND LABOR: Lethbridge is at the door of a great lumbering industry. Leth-

bridge brick is shipped out for hundreds of miles around and it is of superior quality. The cost of labor is the same as elsewhere in the prairie provinces.



Weave Room, Lethbridge Woollen Mill.

Markets and Raw Materials.

Western Canada, including Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, import large quantities of goods from manufacturers from one to two thousand miles distant, the raw materials for which are produced in the Lethbridge territory.

The raw material pays freight for one or two thousand miles. It is manufactured where fuel costs from two to five times as much as here, and where taxation is sometimes heavy. Then freight is paid for one or two thousand miles back.

CANNED GOODS.

Range cattle are shipped two thousand miles from Lethbridge to Montreal and Chicago, and the canned beef or the leather is shipped back.

Canned vegetables and small fruits are imported two thousand miles and shipped past Lethbridge to the mining and lumber camps to the west, though irrigation enables exceptionally heavy crops to be raised here.

Opportunities for Industries.

WOOD MANUFACTURES.

The lumber sawn in this territory is particularly well suited to all the cheaper grades of furniture; that is, to those grades which are most largely purchased. It makes strong durable articles of good appearance. It is equally well suited for waggon boxes and similar articles. All of these goods are now imported from points fifteen hundred to twenty five hundred miles distant.

PAPER.

Vast quantities of pulpwood are cut in the neighboring timber district, and there is a large supply of clean soft water in the river. All

the paper and pulp wood goods consumed in Western Canada are brought in from Eastern Canada some two thousand five hundred miles distant from Lethbridge.

FLOUR AND WOOLEN GOODS.

Wheat is shipped from Lethbridge to mills one thousand miles east and shipped back through Lethbridge to Western points. Local mills are gradually occupying this market but there is room for more.

Wool is shipped to Eastern Canada and returned in the manufactured form. Mills are now in course of erection at Lethbridge but in this industry also there is room for more.

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

These goods are imported long distances. Sugar and flour from soft as well as hard wheat is now manufactured in and near Lethbridge.

IRON.

Iron goods are brought from Eastern Canada and the Eastern States. Iron and coking coal are both found a comparatively short distance west of Lethbridge.

Many other commodities might similarly be enumerated.

The New Winnipeg of the Canadian Prairies.

The map published herewith is designed to show clearly the through railway lines of western Canada. For the sake of greater clearness, and to avoid confusing the reader with unimportant details, only the main railway centres are marked, other towns and cities being omitted.

For the same reason the course of the railways is shown by straight lines, where the curves in the actual road-bed are of a minor and local nature, not affecting its general direction.

The lines shown are those in actual operation and those for which charters have been obtained in connection with the principle railway system. The latter are already largely under construction. Lines chartered by speculative promoters are not shown.

An important line, also not shown, is that which the Great Northern has officially announced its intention of

building between Lethbridge and Winnipeg. This has been omitted as the exact location of the line between these points has not been announced.

Why they Come to Lethbridge.

The railway systems of Western Canada have two powerful reasons for constructing to Lethbridge.

(1) The immense local traffic in the coal, timber and other freight which originates in or near Lethbridge and is distributed to consumers over a vast area of agricultural prairie; and the large local traffic in agricultural and manufactured commodities for the mining and lumbering towns of Southern Alberta and Southern British Columbia.

(2) Lethbridge is the prairie railway centre nearest to the seaports on the Pacific coast.

The route via Lethbridge to

the Pacific is much shorter and has much easier grades than any other route yet in existence between the prairie and the Pacific ocean.

There is no other pass with equally easy grades south of the Yellowhead. The Grand Trunk Pacific route from Edmonton via the Yellowhead to the Pacific is six hundred miles longer than the route from Lethbridge to the Pacific, has no advantage in grades, and will not be in operation for some years to come.

The Western Gate to the Canadian Prairie.

As Winnipeg is the eastern gate of the Canadian prairie so Lethbridge is the western gate.

Lethbridge is, further, nature's western gate for a large portion of the American prairie. The C. P. R. has now a freight and passenger

The New Winnipeg of the Canadian Prairies.

route from St. Paul via Lethbridge to Spokane, Seattle and Portland, WHICH IS SHORTER AND HAS EASIER GRADES THAN ANY OTHER LINE BETWEEN THESE POINTS.

The C. P. R. is also constructing connecting lines west of Lethbridge, with a view to making the Lethbridge line its main freight line from Montreal, Winnipeg and the Canadian prairie to Vancouver and the Orient. The main passenger line will continue to run through the sublime scenery of the Kicking Horse Pass and the Illecillewaet, and over grades which present unwelcome difficulties to the economic handling of freight traffic in bulk.

The fact that this is the best route between St. Paul and Spokane, points south east and south west of Lethbridge indicates in a striking manner its advantages for points directly east and directly west,—namely, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

What Great Railways are Doing.

This is recognized not only by the C. P. R. which is spending between one and two million dollars on new work in and near Lethbridge, but also by the Great Northern.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

The Great Northern already runs freight and passenger trains into Lethbridge north from Shelby junction on its main line. But in order to take advantage of the easy grades, the direct route, and the heavy local traffic west of Lethbridge, it is building new lines from Vancouver and through the Crow's Nest Pass to this city, and has officially announced that its plans include the early completion of its line from Vancouver and Lethbridge to Winnipeg.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN

A charter has also been secured for a line east from Lethbridge to Hartney on the Canadian Northern line from Winnipeg.

The C. P. R. however, is likely to be first in the field as it has already begun construction on the extension of its Winnipeg-Arcola-Stoughton line to Lethbridge via Weyburn on the Soo line. This will give a second and more direct C. P. R. main line from Winnipeg, as well as from the Soo line, to Lethbridge.

A NEW WINNIPEG.

As commodities imported from the eastern provinces and Europe are distributed at Winnipeg over lines radiating westward, so commodities from Southern Alberta, Southern British Columbia, the Pacific coast and the Orient will be in ever increasing volume distributed at Lethbridge over lines radiating eastward.

As products of the prairie are collected at Winnipeg for export to eastern Canada and Europe, so will they be collected at Lethbridge for export to the mining and lumbering towns of Southern Alberta and Southern British Columbia, the Pacific coast seaports, Australia and the Orient.

The Wheat Centre of Alberta.

Less than 5-per cent of the wheat lands of Southern Alberta have been brought under cultivation and the yield last year was some 1,200,000 bushels.

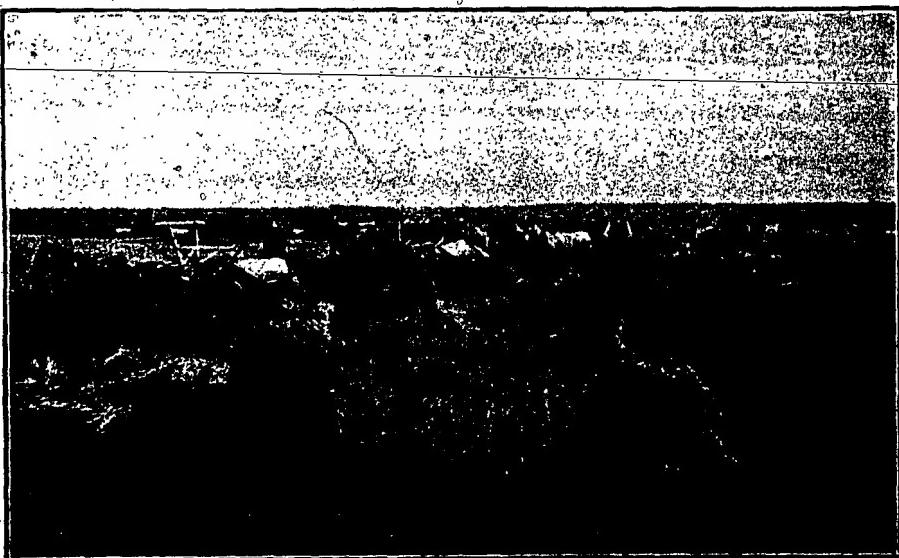
20,000,000 bushels is a fair estimate of what the total yield will be when the tide of immigration has filled the whole of this territory.

Land varies in price according to distance from railways and destiny of settlement. In some districts, founded three or four years ago, the competition among successful farmers for more land has raised the price to \$35 per acre. Equally good land may be bought in newer settlements at from \$6 to \$10 per acre, and further back, there are still a large number of sections open for free homesteading.

WHEAT FIELDS AT LETHBRIDGE

The following passage is taken from the Toronto Globe. It appears

in one of a series of articles written by a representative of that paper in the course of a tour through Western Canada:



Harvesting on J. Silver's Farm, near Lethbridge.

The Wheat Centre of Alberta.

"Lethbridge, Alta., July 30.—As far as the eye could see there was nothing but growing wheat, a vast two thousand-acre field of it, standing between four and five feet high, heading out beautifully and beginning to yellow. After a scorching day we were driving in the delicious cool of the prairie evening in the vicinity of Lethbridge. As we have seen here are two thousand acres of wheat on one farm at Lethbridge. The land on which the grain grows is too high for irrigation and the cultivation of such territory has become locally known as "dry farming". The "dry farmer" in this particular instance is Mr. John Silver, formerly of Utah. He came here three years ago and bought for \$8 an acre 6,000 acres, of which one third is in fall wheat this year.

"My companion as we viewed the wheat was Mr. A. E. Humphries, the immigration agent at Lethbridge who was so impressed by its fine appearance that he pulled a stalk of it and on his return measured and

counted it. To anticipate, I may say that he found it five feet, three inches in height, the ear nine inches in length, with 96 kernels within it.

"Some land agents from Minnesota who were at the hotel begged the sample as a demonstration to their countrymen of what the Canadian West could do. The wheat should go 30 bushels to the acre at least and what that would mean for the whole 2,000 acres the reader can easily figure out for himself."

Alberta's Greatest Wheat Field.

The portion of Alberta already to some extent settled by farmers may be divided into three districts—the Northern or Edmonton belt, the central or Calgary belt, and the Southern or Lethbridge belt. The northern comprises all that part of the province north of a line drawn half way between Edmonton and Calgary while the southern comprises all that part of the province south of a line drawn half way between Calgary and Lethbridge. In the following

article, taken from the Southern Alberta News it is shown that the wheat acreage of Southern Alberta was greater than that of central and northern Alberta combined. This, for the year 1905, the latest for which final crop bulletins have been issued. It is safe to say that the present year, 1907, will show that southern Alberta has kept the lead, and that the acreage will be at least three times that of two years ago.

LETHBRIDGE THE WHEAT CENTRE.

(Southern Alberta News, March 1,
1906.)

In another issue we pointed out that Southern Alberta, of which Lethbridge is the centre, produced three times as much wheat last year as did Central Alberta. It may be added that the territory surrounding Lethbridge produced twice as much as all northern Alberta. If we turn

The Wheat Centre of Alberta.

to the acreage the result is still more favorable.

Following is the acreage:

Southern Alberta 53,805 acres.
Central Alberta 4,666 acres.
Northern Alberta 16,882 acres.

Take again our territory and compare it again with all the rest of the province put together. The wheat yield south of Nanton was 950,222 bushels, for the whole province north of Nanton it was 767,283 bushels. The area under wheat south of Nanton was 53,805 acres; for the whole province north of Nanton it was 21,548 acres.

Lethbridge is the railway centre of

by far the greatest wheat acreage in Alberta.

Lethbridge is situated a long way nearer to the mining and lumbering population of the Crow's Nest and Southern British Columbia than any other railway centre on the prairies. When the Crow's Nest route is through to the coast Lethbridge will be much nearer the markets and seaports of the Coast than any other railway centre in prairie Canada. She already has two competing routes to the Coast.

If Lethbridge is equal to her opportunities in a few years she will become the greatest flour milling

centre in Canada west of the Red River.

Shipping Flour to Japan.

During the last year or two a large number of elevators and a proportionate number of flour mills have been erected within the sixty mile radius of Lethbridge. One company has eleven elevators in this district. The Ellison Milling Company with head office at Lethbridge ships flour regularly to Japan and is now enlarging its capacity by erecting a new 500 barrel mill at Lethbridge.

Alfalfa, Sugar Beets and Fruit.

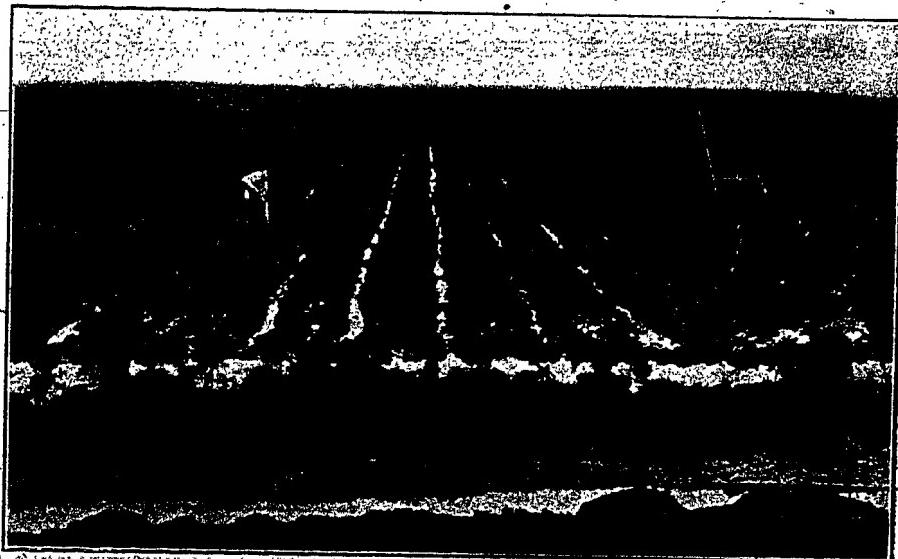
The climate of Southern Alberta seems exceptionally suited to the growth of wheat and similar grains. It is seldom too wet or too dry, and as a rule wheat grows better without irrigation. Irrigation except in a phenomenally dry season, apparently provides too much moisture.

But it is well known that hay, vegetables and fruits yield most profusely and attain their greatest growth in a climate too rainy to be suit wheat or barley.

Southern Alberta is in the fortunate position of having a wheat climate, and also of being able to provide, by irrigation, on several hundred thousands of acres, the additional moisture required to produce the heaviest crops of alfalfa, and timothy, of sugar beets and other vegetables.

In addition, it is found that this abundant supply of moisture to the

ground has the effect, in our sunny climate, of stimulating in a striking manner the growth of shade trees and fruit.



Irrigating Sugar Beets

Alfalfa, Sugar Beets and Fruit.

The copious rivers fed from the mountains to the west combine with the easy natural slope of the prairie to make possible extensive irrigation at a low cost. The A. R. and I Co. has taken advantage of this situa-

tion to construct some six hundred miles of main and lateral irrigation canals.

ALFALFA AND SUGAR BEETS.

Three crops of alfalfa can be cut each year and timothy and bromé

grass yield in the same proportion. As the price runs about \$15 per ton it need hardly be said that this is profitable farming. Even more profitable is the use of these crops for "finishing" stock.

The success of sugar beet growing may be seen from the fact that the Knight Sugar Factory employs about 225 hands, and the output last year was in the neighborhood of 6,000,000 pounds of sugar. The capacity of the mill is about 100,000 pounds per day and the growth of the beet crop is rapidly catching up to the capacity of the factory.

Fruit.

Apples, plums, strawberries and other fruit yield largely under irrigation, and the quality is very fine. Lethbridge strawberries grow very large, yield heavily and are of delicious flavor. They are always at a premium and are snapped up quickly at prices three or four times those usually prevailing in fruit growing districts. This is because of the im-



Gathering Strawberries on Fairfield Bros. Farm, Lethbridge

Alfalfa, Sugar Beets and Fruit.

mense area of agricultural land in which this is almost the only district suited for fruit growing on a cominceral scale.

The following from the Magrath pioneer shows how the fruit industry is expanding:

John T. Heninger, Sr. 400 apples, 24 pears, plums and cherries, J. T. Heninger, Jr. 250 apples, 36 pears, plums and cherries. Levi Harker 125 apples. Wm. Wood 125 apples, W. Ackroyd 281 apples, R. Smith 100 apples, W. Passey 125 apples, G. Thomson, Sr. 125. A. A. Watson 150, P. Fisher 100, R. Rusmussen 250, A. O. Rich, 250. These trees are nearly all yearling and of the very hardiest varieties, such as have proven successful here. Among the trees already planted there is very little loss not more than 3 per cent.

Mr. C. Jensen has a splendid orchard one year old. The trees are in the pink of condition. Several part ies are also going heavily into small fruit.

Beautiful Homes.

The following from the Southern Alberta News bears on another important aspect of irrigation:

Rev. Father Vantighem's grounds and garden with their blossoms and foliage, their flowers and fruit, suggest rather some long established home on the Niagara or the St. Lawrence the Thames or the Rhine, than a western prairie town.

It was the privilege of a representative of the News to visit the garden under the kindly tutelage of the Rev. Father. On passing in one was saluted by the scent of lilacs just opening into bloom, and one gazed round

on a little oasis closely set with many varieties of trees and shrubs. Dark spruces flourished with a dense growth of branch and blade. Native maples expanded their boughs and three different varieties of poplar—all taken from the river flats here—displayed the fresh reviving green of the young leaves.

Of lesser statue were the young apple trees—only two or three years old, yet bearing luxuriantly last year—plum trees, raspberry bushes, the celebrated red currant bushes, and black currants. In the strawberry beds the young plants were just peep ng above ground.

Neither the strawberries nor any of the other fruit are covered in winter or in any way protected from sun and frost.

Stock, Poultry, Dairying.

Stock, Poultry, Dairying.

The suitability of Southern Alberta for cattle, sheep and horses has long been widely known. For twenty years it has been celebrated for its ranches, live stock feeding on the

open prairie all winter without shelter or other food than the prairie grass. Southern Alberta live stock is widely noted and commands high prices.

The ranch lands are now rapidly filling up with farmers, but the number of live stock raised is increasing

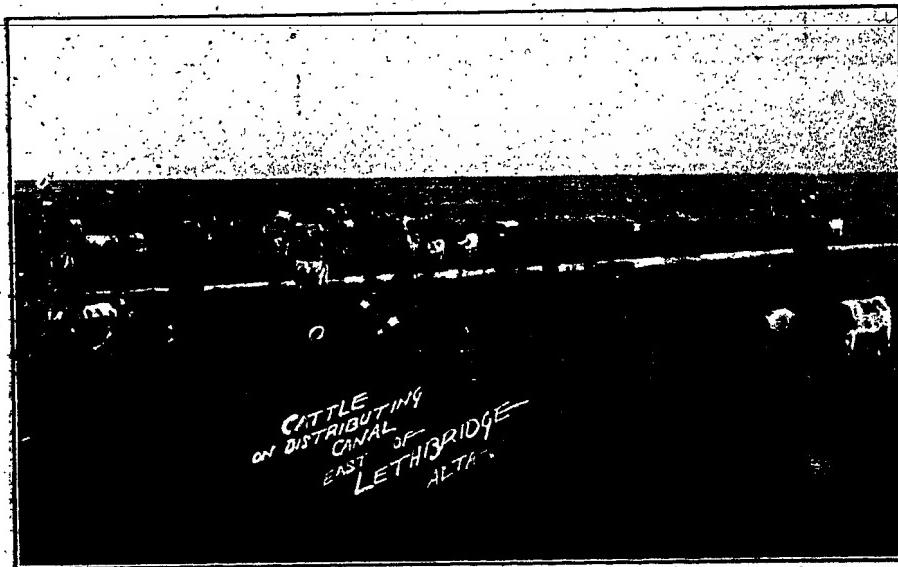
In such a climate and with such natural pasturage even the grain farmer finds that good money can be made by raising cattle, and with very little trouble. Recent experiments have shown that cattle winter well stubble. The irrigated lands with their heavy crops of alfalfa and roots, are particularly suited to dairy farming and to fattening range cattle for spring killing.

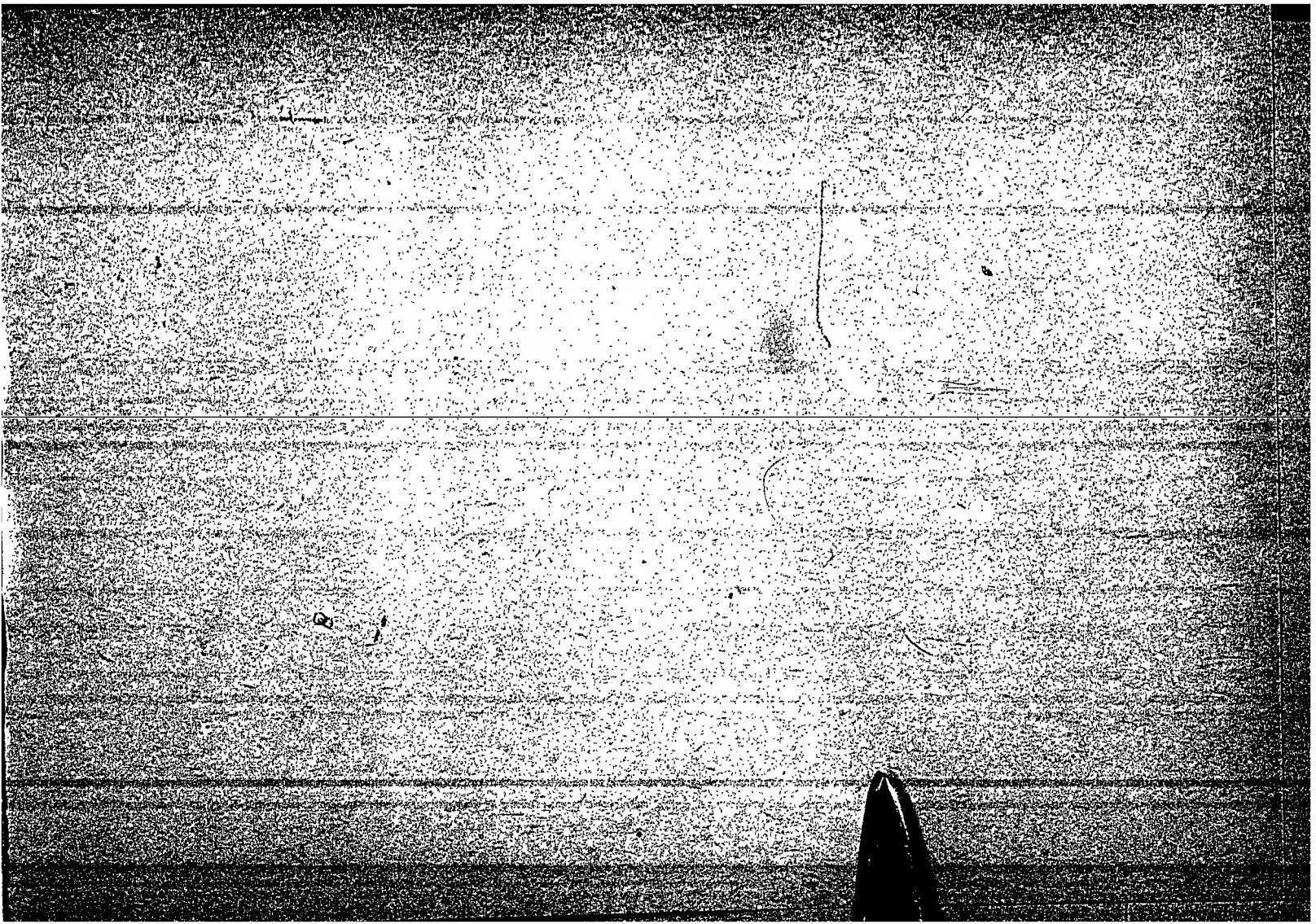
Sheep thrive remarkably and both mutton and wool bring good profits. One settler last year made \$6,000 from a small herd which he looked after himself. This of course, was an exceptional case.

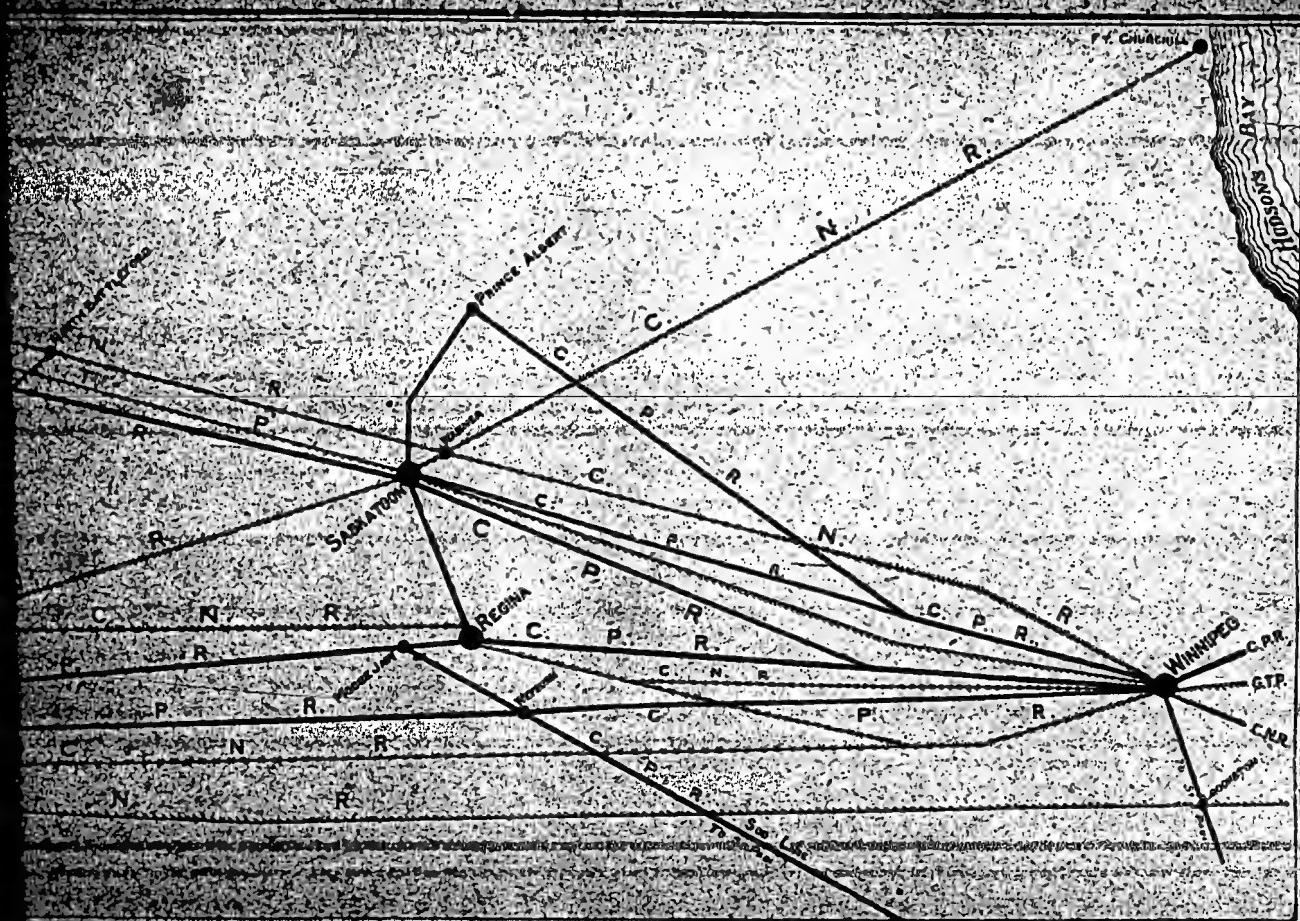
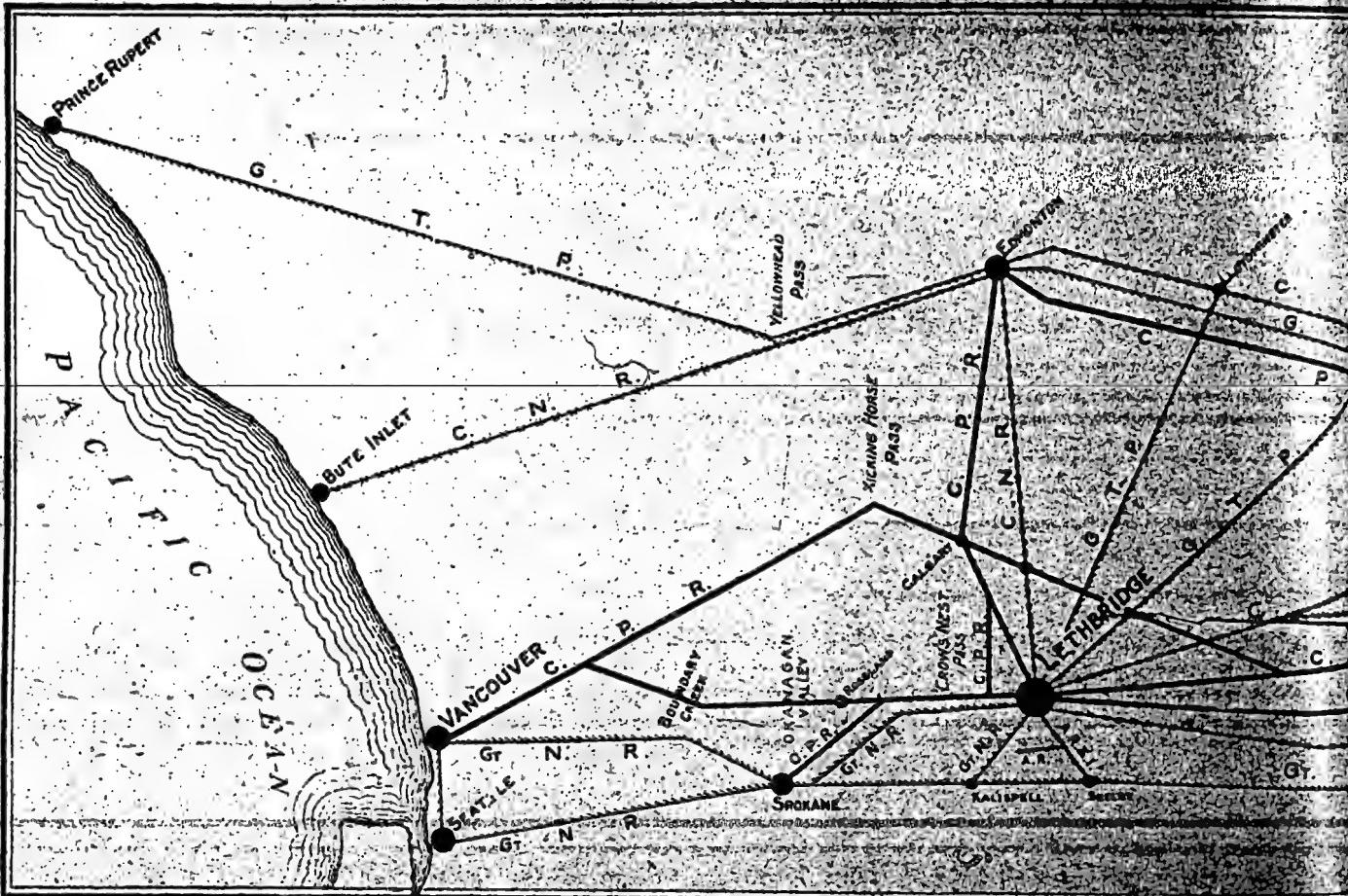
POULTRY AND HOGS.

The raising of poultry and hogs is also extremely profitably. The status of the poultry business is shown by the following recent letter from A. W. Foley, Provincial Poultry Commissioner to A. E. Humphries, Lethbridge:

"I am pleased to note that you are able to give us the largest and most complete list of poultry breeders of any poultry association within the province."









The Farmers' Home Market

The Farmers' Home Market.

Leaving the farms and ranches out of consideration, several million dollars are paid each month in wages in the mines and saw mills of Southern British Columbia. The carrying of food supplies to these points, constitutes in itself, a large freight traffic on something like one thousand miles of railway.

Southern British Columbia has comparatively little agricultural land. The great bulk of the food supplies not only for the mines and railways of Southern Alberta, but also for the saw mills and mines of Southern B. C. is brought from the prairies, either from Southern Alberta or from more distant parts, through Southern Alberta.

At present the farms of Southern Alberta do not begin to supply this demand so far as the general products of mixed farming are concerned. They have the first place in a great home market lying at their doors, a market where cash is the rule and prices are good. They have over all "competitors" a great

advantage in freight rates, and can get prices just so much higher, on all sorts of vegetables, fruit, hay, poultry and dairy products. For such

products the prices will always, perhaps, be those of a market where the demand is greater than local supply.



Grown in Sunny Southern Alberta.

The Coal Industry of Southern Alberta.

The "Galt Mines" of the A. R. & I Co., at Lethbridge are the chief source of supply for domestic purposes in the province of Saskatchewan,



wan, a portion of Manitoba, three fourths of Alberta and a large part of Montana.

The coal is bright and clean, and gives a strong heat. It can be used in any stove. Though coal abounds in this province no other deposits have been found at all equaling those around Lethbridge for domestic purposes.

A short distance west of Lethbridge are found coals similarly unequalled for steam and cooking purposes. Coal is shipped from the Pass three hundred miles north to Edmonton for railway use there.

Coke is shipped from the Pass in immense quantities to the smelters of British Columbia, Washington, Idaho and Montana,—the latter being shipped via Lethbridge.

COAL MINING POPULATION.

About 7,000 miners are employed,

The Coal Industry of Southern Alberta.

and the total pay roll amounts to about \$6,500,000 per annum. This principal mines are as follows:

Lethbridge: A. R. and I Co., 700 men, company's pay roll \$600,000 per annum. With the settlement of the Canadian west, the market is rapidly expanding and also the industry. Other mines devoted chiefly to the supply of domestic coal are the Western Canadian Coal Co., Taber, the Reliance mine, Reliance, and smaller mines employing some four hundred men in all. Important new mines, the Diamond City, for instance, are being developed.

In the Crows Nest Pass the principal mines are those of the Crows Nest Pass Coal Co., with an output of 4,000 tons per day of coal and

1800 tons of coke. It employs some 2,000 men with an annual pay roll of some \$1,800,000.

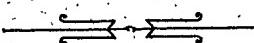
Other important mines in the Pass are the Western Canada Collieries, near Blairmore with 400 men and a daily output of 1200 tons; and the International Coal and Coke Co., at Coleman with some 450 men and a similar daily output. The Breckenridge-Lund Coal Co., employs

about 90 men, and there are a large number of smaller mines. In some cases two or three men mine coal on river banks or the side of coulees. Among the important new mines is that at Hosmer near Fernie, which is in the hands of a strong company vigorously pushing development work.

Other Mines.

In Southern British Columbia extending westward from the Crows Nest Pass toward the Pacific coast are the chief copper, gold, silver and zinc mining districts of British Columbia, with a total pay roll of \$15,000,000 per annum. At the coast is the greatest lumber industry of Western Canada, the salmon canneries and the seaport cities.

Taking these together with the coal, lumber and railway towns and construction camps along the Lethbridge, C. P. R. line and the A. R. and I Co's lines, some idea may be gained of the home market at the door of the Southern Alberta farmer.



Lumber Industry In and West of Lethbridge.

Southern Alberta consists for the most part of open prairie wooded only in the river bottoms or where trees have been planted. But some eighty miles west of Lethbridge a timber country is entered which covers hundreds of thousands of square miles. Timber is found on the headwaters of the tributaries of the river which flows by Lethbridge, on all the streams which cross the Lethbridge line of the C. P. R. from the Crow's Nest Pass to Lake Kootenay and southwest of the A. R. and I Co's line to Cardston.

Long before the building of either of these railways a saw mill was erected at Lethbridge and within the last few years a lumber industry has grown up which supplies a large proportion of the building material needed to provide houses and barns for the rapidly growing population of the Canadian prairie. With an almost

inexhaustible supply of standing timber, the future expansion of this industry is to be measured only by the expansion of population in Western Canada.

Already it supplies a large and valuable home market for agricultural products of all kinds, from hay to

potatoes, butter, eggs, flour, meats, canned goods and woolen blankets.

A list is appended of the chief companies now manufacturing lumber in this territory together with the quantity of lumber sawn, the amount of cash annually disbursed by them and the number of their employees.

Incidentally this will give some indication of the exceptionally large income and purchasing power per head of the population in this territory.

The total output per annum is estimated at 242,000,000 feet of lumber. Number of men employed 2,420. Cash disbursed \$2,420,000.

On the average 10 men are employed and \$10,000 paid out for each million feet. Following is the list:

Waterton Oil Land and Power Co. Waterton Lake and Lethbridge 5 to 6 million feet.

McLaren Lumber Co. Blairmore, 8 to 10 million feet.

Sparwood Lumber Co. Sparwood, 8 to 10 million feet.

Elk Lumber Co. Fernie, 25 million feet.

Fernie Lumber Co. Fernie 8 to 10 million feet.

Hosmer Lumber Co., Hosmer, 8 to 10 million feet.

North American Land and Lumber Co., Fernie 8 to 10 million feet.

Adolph Lumber Co. Bagness Lake, 8 to 10 million feet.

Baker Lumber Co. Waldo, 15 to 18 million feet.

Lumber Industry In and West of Lethbridge.

Ross Bros. Waldo, 9 to 10 million feet.

Malcolm McInnis, Elkmouth, 5 to 6 million feet.

North Star Lumber, Jaffray 8 to 10 million feet.

Jewell Lumber Co., Jaffray 4 to 5 million feet.

East Kootenay Lumber Co., 12 to 15 million feet.

Mayoak Lumber Co., Cranbrook, 6 to 8 million feet.

Standard Lumber Co., Cranbrook, 6 to 8 million feet.

Carruthers, Cranbrook, 6 to 8 million feet.

East Kootenay Lumber Co. Cranbrook, 6 to 8 million feet.

King Lumber Co., Cranbrook, 14 to 16 million feet.

Otis Staples Lumber Co., Wyckoff 14 to 16 million feet.

Leash and Slater, Creston, 4 to 6 million feet.

Lethbridge is the headquarters of various wholesale and retail companies engaged in distributing lumber from these mills to prairie consumers.

Sectional Diagram of Natural Resources.

Sunny Skies.

Pine, Cedar, Fir.

Fruit Trees.

Wheat and other Grains. Alfalfa.

Sugar Beets, Small Fruits, Vegetables.

Clay Loam.

Brick Clay.

Fire Clay.

Coal.

Natural Gas.

Oil.

What they say of Southern Alberta.

Following are some letters from farmers, published in recent issues of "Land Doin's"

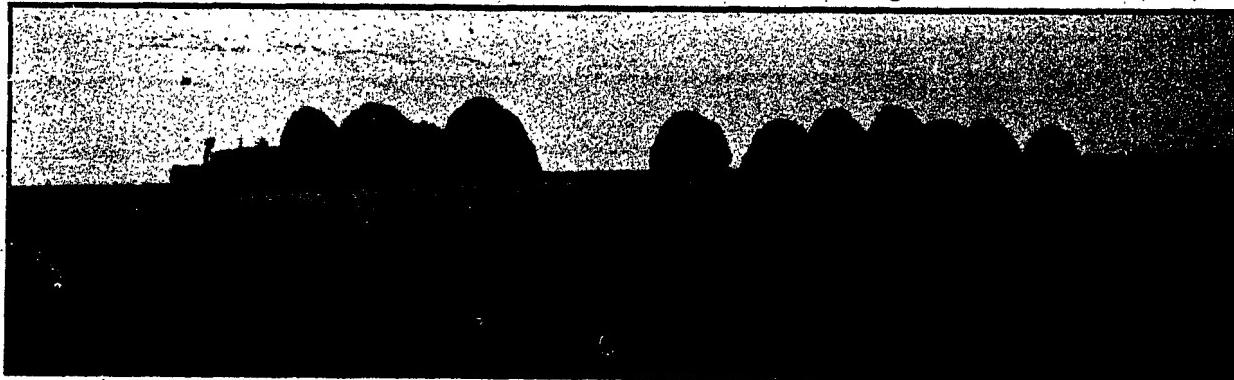
While out there I saw samples of some of the finest wheat, oats, barley and sugar beet that I ever saw. I saw a field reported to have yielded 45 bushels per acre, and judging

by the number of large straw piles left I would even place the yield higher. There were big flourishing towns and cities and everywhere there were signs of prosperity and plenty.

OSCAR BURTMAN.
Lester Prairie, Minn.

I saw wheat, oats, barley and sugar beet that were raised in that country that beat anything I ever saw before, both as to yield and quality. I was so well pleased with the country that I brought 480 acres of land eight miles from Warner.

C. F. NEWSTROM.
Lester Prairie, Minn.



Grain Stacks on Farm near Lethbridge

What they say of Southern Alberta.

I did not see a piece of wheat yielding as low as 25 bushels to the acre this year, and I have seen in one instance, near Claresholm, 56 bushels to the acre. Would say that a fair average would be 30 to 34 bushels in the country that I saw. As for me, I am going back in the spring to live and would say to all farmers who desire good land at a low price to get busy and go to Lethbridge, and look it up.

L. C. BURNAP.
Aberdeen, S. D.

Three times the past season I have visited Alberta and have seen a good share of its territory south of Calgary. Each time the wonder grows why this inexhaustibly rich soil should have lain so long as mere pasture land. It is of recent date comparatively that an attempt has been to farm this land for the growth of the cereals, and at every attempt such astonishing yields have been shown as the far-famed Red River Valley never heard of.

E. J. GLEASON,
Jamestown, N. D.

Editor of Kerr Land Doin's,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir.—I came to Alberta in the year 1904 and began farming at once and have been at it ever since, and I will say that in comparison with the work of farming in Illinois where I came from, this is "dead easy," and although I have been offered strong inducements to return to Illinois, I don't want any more farming in Illinois.

I find that one man can accomplish about as much farm work in Alberta as three in Southern Illinois. I have in addition to overseeing my own farm work on eight hundred acres, operated a steam plow two seasons, and a threshing outfit one, and I am frank to say that I never saw any place in America where the yield



What they say of Southern Alberta,

of wheat and other grains is so large or the quality so good, and this beings us to the very important question:

I believe alfalfa and red clover will do well here as I am growing both very successfully. You can draw your own conclusions as to what the land is worth.

J. E. REARDEN, JR.

Kimball, Alta., Jan. 19, 1907.

Dear Sir:—Regarding the crops in this section of the country will say that the average yield of wheat is thirty-five bushels per acre, oats fifty bushels per acre and barley forty bushels per acre.

J. E. ADAMS.

Raymond, Alta., Jan 16, 1907

Dear Sir:—According to your request I send you a few lines. We

harvested something like one thousand acres last year. One four hundred acre patch gave us twenty-two and one half bushels of Alberta Red wheat to the acre, although the stand was considered bad or poor in the spring and it was also struck by hail before harvested.

We are seven or eight miles southeast of Lethbridge. We like the country first rate.

Yours truly,

P. N. SKOUSEN & SONS.

Britton, S. D. March 3, 1907.

Having made the trip with one of your parties to Sunny Southern Alberta, will say that the soil and climate is more than we expected and better than represented by your men. We drove out in the country fifteen or twenty miles in true western style, found the prairie covered with horses and cattle feeding on luxuriant grass

es and found many settlers who spoke well of the country. They thought that they had had a hard winter, as there had been about four weeks of cold weather and several inches of snow, which was all gone before we got there on the 28th day of February.

PETER F. ZIMMERMAN.

I think Alberta is far ahead of Nebraska or South Dakota. The new towns in Alberta are something wonderful; large brick buildings and everything flourishing. While at Lethbridge I saw some of the finest wheat, oats and barley I have ever seen anywhere. I think Alberta can not be beaten for farming. Any one wishing to go to a new country could find nothing better.

JAMES FOSTER.
Preston, Ia.

Headquarters in Lethbridge.

The A. R. & I Co., proprietors and operators of the Galt mines, of the irrigation system, of the railway system to the south and southwest and of large areas of wheat lands, has its headquarters and general offices in Lethbridge.

Lethbridge is a main divisional points on the C. P. R.

Lethbridge is the headquarters of "K" division of the Mounted Police, covering hundreds of square miles of territory.

The Dominion Government Experimental Farm for the southern half of the province of Alberta is situated at Lethbridge; also the Experimental Veterinary Station.

Among the large industries situated at Lethbridge are:

The Galt mines.

The Brick and Terra Cotta works.

The Electric Light and Power works.

The Ellison Flour mill.
The Lethbridge Woollen mills.
The Oliver Building Materials factory.



Headquarters A. R. & I. Co.

The Provincial Lumber Co's Building Material factory.

The Lethbridge Saddlery Co.
The Lethbridge Brewery.
The Lethbridge Iron works.
The Lethbridge Motor Car Co.

Among the wholesale firms doing business from Lethbridge are the following:

North West Jobbing Co.

The Bentley Co. (jobbing)

E. J. Hill (jobbing)

The Rogers Cunningham Lumber Co.

The Enterprise Lumber Co.

E. Adams (lumber)

Central Hardware Co.

Roy and MacKenzie (electric supplies)

Western Stationery Co.

Every enterprise established in Lethbridge has been successful and Lethbridge business houses are widely known for their substantial financial condition.

The Lethbridge Climate at a Glance.

The following table of weather statistics for the latest complete year, 1906, is supplied by Mr. C. B.

Bowman, meteorological observer at Lethbridge for the government of Canada. It gives the average maxi-

mum daily temperature, average minimum and precipitation.

Month	Max	Min	Rain Fall
January	33.4	9.9	.22
February	40.7	18.8	.20
March	40.	12.8	.54
April	66.5	35.5	1.80
May	59.7	38.7	8.60
June	72.3	46.6	2.81
July	84.8	53.2	.83
August	79.	49.7	4.70
September	71.7	42.7	.16
October	63.2	36.7	1.93
November	41.8	19.8	.81
December	31.8	5.6	.88

Total precipitation 22.48

These carefully and accurately kept records show that there was only one month during the year in which the average maximum daily temperature did not rise above freezing point for that month. December, the aver-



Land Buyers at Station, March 2nd, 1907.

The Lethbridge Climate at a Glance.

age maximum daily temperature was only one fifth of one degree below freezing point.

There was not one month during the year in which the average maximum daily temperature was not more than 31 degrees above zero.

Turning to the lowest temperature recorded, it will be seen that the average minimum daily temperature was never below zero.

The climate is moderate in summer as well as in winter. In July, the hottest month, the average maximum daily temperature was less than 85 degrees above zero. Cool summer nights are indicated by the average minimum for the same month of less than 54 degrees above zero. For August the next hottest month the average maximum was 79 and the average minimum less than fifty. For September the average maximum was less than 72 and the average minimum less than 45 degrees above zero.

The sunny climate is indicated by

the small precipitation in either snow or rain for the winter months. For January and February it was less than one quarter of an inch per month. In April, May and June, the rainfall, without being too copious was abundant, more than twelve inches of rain falling on the growing crops. In the early part of August when the heads of spring wheat, barley and oats were filling, the rainfall was nearly five inches. In September, when dry weather is wanted the total precipitation was less than one-twelfth of one inch.

The total precipitation was more than 22 inches. As wheat has been grown elsewhere with an annual precipitation of from 13 to 17 inches, it is evident that 22 inches means an abundant though not a excessive supply.

Copious glorious sunshine, sufficient rainfall, Indian summer weather in the winter, cool nights in summer, are the salient features of the climate of Southern Alberta.

COMMERCIAL ASPECT.

On its commercial side the climate is profitable. The expense of housing, clothing, and fuel, is greatly lessened. Not only in January, but in July is the climate temperate. The chinook winds do not vary greatly from one part of the year to another. In winter they quickly remove any snow that has fallen and give us the weather we are having now.

In summer they are never hot. And both in summer and in winter they are the prevailing winds. Not only in the climate rendered pleasant for resident and profitable for the farmer and rancher, it is also rendered pleasant and profitable for industry of all sorts. Out of door work in bricklaying and carpentry goes on all winter. In summer the worker is not troubled with heat; he retains his health and is able at any season to put in a good day's work.

Lethbridge as a Place of Residence.

The fine climate is by no means the only attraction Lethbridge has to offer as a place of residence. It is blessed with pure water drawn from the mountain streams and filtered through gravel beds. Its situation, 300 feet above the river level, ensures splendid drainage; and the records of the health department are an annual cause of congratulation.

There are fine natural parks in the river islands and flats. A large area in the heart of the city is set aside as a public park. The city has embarked on wholesale boulevarding and tree planting and already many streets are lined with ash, elm, and maple.

WHAT A VISITOR SAYS.

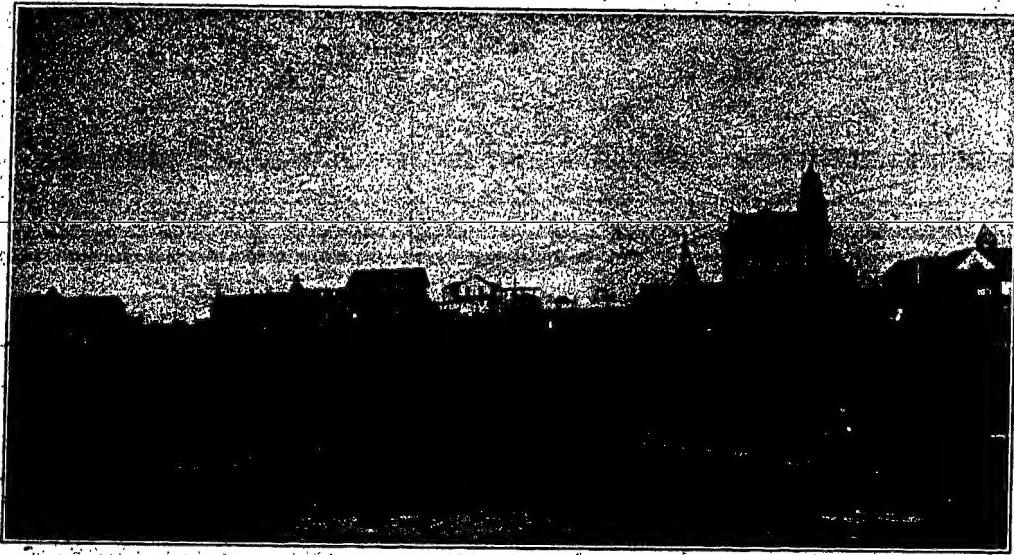
J. Ackland, the western editor of The Toronto Globe visited the city a year ago, and in the course of a scr-

ies of articles on Western Canada, wrote as follows:

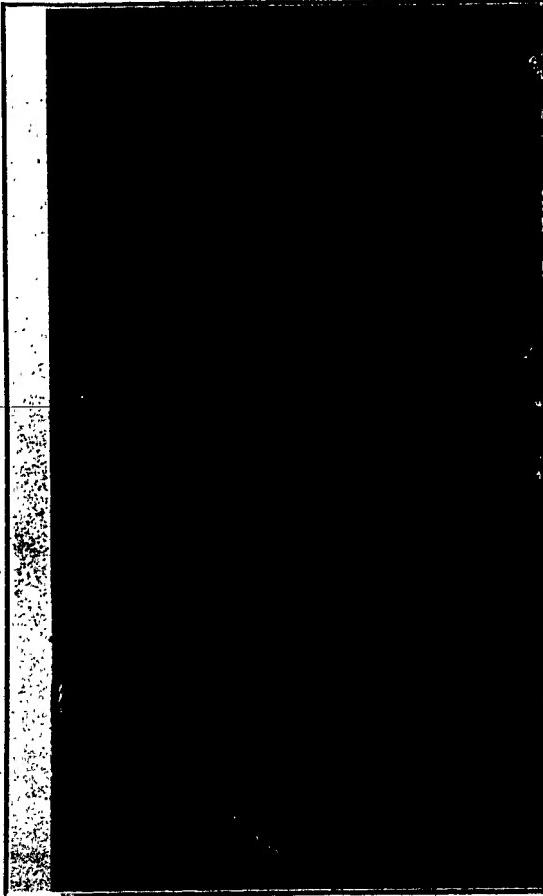
"Lethbridge itself deserves some attention. With its coal, electricity is



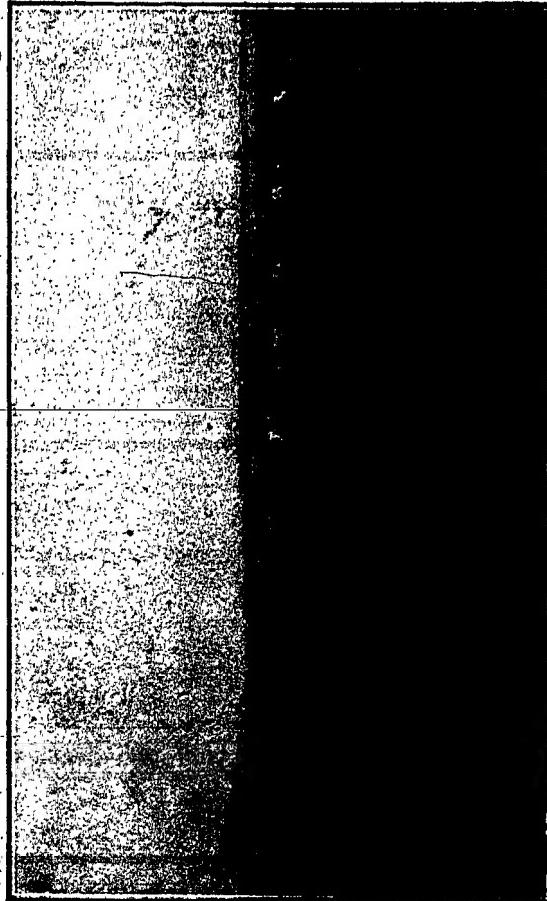
Two Lethbridge Churches.



Baseball Game on Square, Lethbridge, February 16th, 1907.



On a Lethbridge Wheat Farm.



Range Cattle near Lethbridge.

Lethbridge as a Place of Residence.

cheap, and there is a perfect illumination every night which greets the traveller cheerfully as no stops from the westbound or eastbound train. "The Chinook club—a name delightfully original and characteristic—is located in a building newly opened and it is one of the prettiest club houses between Victoria and Vancouver and this means much."

"The club forms an agreeable centre for social intercourse. One finds all the best Canadian and British publications, and sooner later all the leading spirits of the community.

"As to the situation of Lethbridge, it is picturesque to the last degree. The river winding its way with many a graceful curve from the mountains to the broad Saskatchewan becomes here a limpid stream of remarkable beauty. Its high banks rise two or three hundred feet above the water and are indented with a succession of romantic grassy ravines locally known as coulees. The bed of the river is a broad valley through which for centuries the river

has wandered at will ever cutting new channels and forming new islands. There are many charming residences in Lethbridge, but none are more happily situated than those that overlook the delightful river scene."

SPORTS:

Big game is found in the wilder regions of the Rocky Mountains and splendid trout streams abound within convenient reach of the city by rail. Wild duck and wild geese are numerous in season, and prairie chicken are found in the river bottom.

Turf events and race meetings are well supported, and there are good polo teams at several ranching centres. That from High River has defeated Montreal, Toronto, Rochester and Buffalo.

In other amateur athletic sports the following organizations have each a large active membership:

Gun club, Lacrosse club, Golf club,

Cricket club, Tennis club, Baseball club, Motor Car club, Football club.

There are also several junior clubs, a professional baseball club, an athletic association and two gymnasiums.

The river affords abundant opportunity for swimming and canoeing.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

In addition to the excellent public school and high school there is an excellent convent school, and a residential girl's school is now being established under the auspices of the provincial authorities of the Presbyterian church.

There are churches and resident clergy of the following religious organization: Anglican (2), Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist. The Salvation Army has also a barracks and resident officers.

There are musical organizations in connection with each of the churches and also a choral society.

Lethbridge as a Place of Residence.

In connection with the schools there is a Cadet Corps.

The Chinook Club is referred to in the passage already quoted from Mr. J. Ackland.

There is a Young Mens' Club in connection with Wesley Church. Rooms for social purposes are provided at the Trades and Labor Building and at the A. I. and I. Co.'s Employes' library. The Masons, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Canadian Foresters, Ancient Foresters Independent Foresters, Oddfellows and other fraternal societies have local organizations.

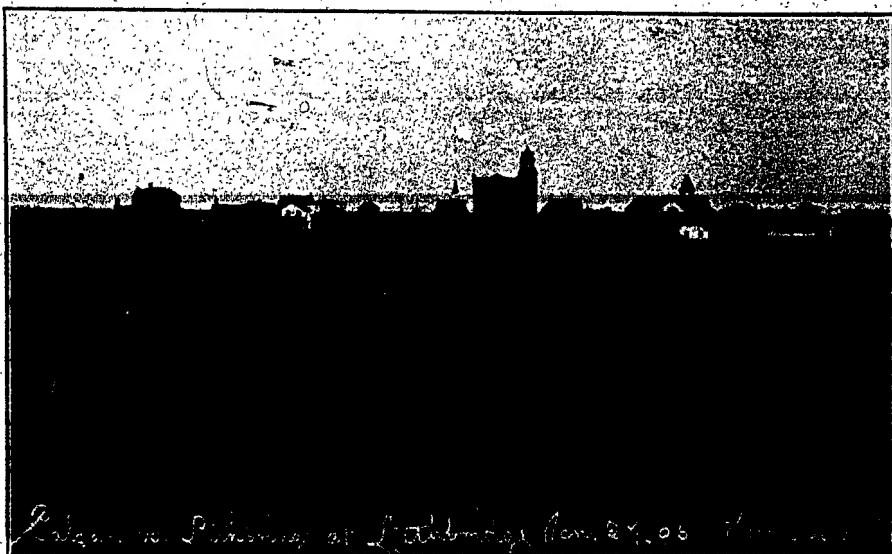
A fine new opera house is going up this summer, and there is an amateur Dramatic association.

BRIGHT, SUNNY SKIES— NO SMOKE.

One point should not be overlooked. Lethbridge is the seat of great mining industry and of important manufactures, but Lethbridge is not a

smoky city. The mines are about three quarters of a mile north, and owing to the direction of the prevailing winds, and the absence of humidity,

in the atmosphere, the smoke never hangs over the city. The air is always free from it, and the skies are bright and sunny.



Galaxy in Painting at Lethbridge April 24, 1905